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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1935.**

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to present my report as School Medical Officer for the year 1935, on the work of the School Medical Service.

The only change in the personnel was the appointment of an additional school nurse and the appointment of a nurse to replace Nurse P. M. Winter who retired on superannuation after 22 years of devoted service to school children and to whose ability many children have cause for gratitude.

An inspection of the service was carried out in June by one of the Medical Officers of the Board of Education. In a subsequent report from the Board it was acknowledged that the service was efficiently and economically organised and administered, and that, within its present scope, good results were being obtained. It was pointed out in the report that the service was understaffed in respect of school nursing and dental facilities. The appointment of an additional school nurse has gone part of the way to meet the Board's requirements, and when accommodation is available at the new clinics, it will be possible to review the deficiency in dental facilities. The Board also pointed out the advisability of selecting children for free meals on a medical rather than on an economic basis in accord with section 84 of the Education Act.

Generally, the findings at the medical inspections indicate an improvement in the standard of health of the school population. The number of delicate and tuberculous children amounted to 30 per 1,000 on the school registers, as compared with 37 per 1,000 in 1934. There were a smaller number of external eye diseases, and defects of the nose and throat, conditions which may be associated with under-nourishment. Fewer cases of skin diseases and external ear defects were discovered.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis found among school children, both in the respiratory and non-respiratory forms of the disease. The number varies from year to year, but the fact that only 75 cases of the disease were found is most encouraging. This is the lowest figure yet recorded in my reports.

With regard to the school dental service, out of 18,166 children inspected at the schools, no less than 11,954 or 66 per cent. were found to require treatment for defective teeth ; only 3,935 of those requiring treatment availed themselves of the facilities offered. If parents would only realise the amount of ill-health which is caused in after life by defective teeth they would take advantage of every facility offered to keep the children's mouths in a healthy

condition. By waiting until the child suffers from toothache the chances of saving a tooth are very much reduced. Dental treatment does not necessarily mean the extraction of teeth. Very many teeth can be saved, and nearly always without pain, but treatment must be obtained early and when the tooth is in a saveable condition.

Much time was devoted by the school medical staff during the year to the subject of nutrition of school children. At the routine medical examinations the results were tabulated according to the terms of the memorandum of the Board of Education and will be found in Table 2(B), page 31. It will be seen that 18.4 per cent. of the children were classed as "excellent," 69 per cent. as "normal" 12.3 per cent as "slightly subnormal" and only 0.3 per cent. as "bad." At the two special surveys to discover those children who would benefit by free milk, 2,246 or 6.4 per cent. were recommended for milk. Out of the 2,246 recommended, 686 did not take advantage of the offer.

With regard to milk, there has been a marked reduction of the numbers of children taking milk in the schools. Milk is probably the most perfect food, and its increased use particularly among children would undoubtedly lead to an increase in the standard of health. Parents are urged to take full advantage of the scheme for providing high-grade milk at a cheap price at the schools.

The increase in the number of parents who attend the routine medical inspections with the children at the schools indicates a greater interest in school medical inspection. The numbers attending have increased year by year; during 1935, 83 per cent. of the children examined were accompanied by their parents.

It is somewhat disquieting to find that the comparatively high standard of cleanliness of the past few years has not been maintained. During 1935, one child out of every fifteen examined at the cleanliness surveys was below that standard. It is discouraging to those mothers who take pains to send their children to school in a perfectly clean condition to find that some of their class-mates show signs of neglect in that respect.

I have pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of the work of the staff of the School Medical Service during the year.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Town Hall,
South Shields,
18th March, 1936.

School Medical Service.

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

STAFF.

Principal School Medical Officer

and Medical Officer of Health —W. Campbell Lyons,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers—H. Levy, M.B., B.S.

Margaret C. P. Hamilton, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Dental Surgeon —F. Innes, L.D.S.

School Dental Surgeon (part time)—J. Loudon Reid, L.D.S.

Consultant Ophthalmologist

(part time) —T. Gowans, M.B., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

(part time) —W. J. Harrison, M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

There are 10 Health Visitors whose combined duties include school medical service, tuberculosis and maternity and child welfare work, etc., and in addition there are two school nurses who devote all their time to the school medical service. The total time given to the school medical service is equivalent to that of five school nurses. There is also a female dental attendant.

CO-ORDINATION.

(a) There is complete co-ordination between the School Medical and Infant and Child Welfare Services. Both are under the same administration, and clinics for both services are held in the same building. All records are readily accessible and the clerical work is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department.

As the school, tuberculosis and venereal diseases clinics are held in adjacent buildings, there is close co-operation between the School Medical Officers and the Tuberculosis Officer and V. D. Medical Officer; the advice of these officers is always sought and is readily available in suitable cases.

(b) There are no nursery schools in the Borough.

(c) Children under one year and to an increasing extent those between 1 and 5 years are supervised by the maternity and child welfare medical officer and health visitors, who also act as school nurses.

The following are the reports made to me by the Assistant School Medical Officers, the School Dentists and the Consultant Ophthalmologist. They include reports on the work of the School for Partially Sighted and the Open-Air School.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Number of children on the registers at the end of 1935.....	18,805
Average attendance for the year (93.0 per cent.)	17,844
Number of elementary schools (excluding the school for the Partially Sighted and the Open-Air School).....	24
Number of Elementary Departments.....	54
Number of children on registers of special schools at end of 1935	219
Average attendance at special schools (87.8 per cent).....	196

The average attendance has been very satisfactory : 0.4 per cent. above that of 1934.

School Hygiene.

The sanitary conditions, heating, lighting, and ventilation of the schools were kept under supervision throughout the year by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

St. Mary's Mixed and Holy Trinity Boys' Schools were both visited during a very cold spell of weather, and the heating arrangements were not satisfactory. One of the classrooms is heated by means of a fire at one end of the room, so that in very cold weather that part of the room further from the fire is not heated.

Other schools where similar conditions exist are St. Bede's Central, Holy Trinity Infants, West Harton—all departments, Cleadon Infants and East Jarrow.

The sanitary arrangements in the schools are, on the whole, satisfactory.

Medical Inspection.

Routine medical inspections at the ordinary elementary schools are carried out three times in the scholar's school life ; as soon as possible after admission (age 5) ; after attaining the age of 8 years, and again after attaining the age of 12 years. Parents are notified by the head teachers of the time and date of the inspection by the school medical officer and are invited to attend. Their presence is appreciated as it is possible to draw attention to even very minor defects or morbid tendencies.

At the Open Air School and the School for the Partially Sighted all the children are specially examined at least once in the year, apart from the medical supervision provided by the visit of the Assistant School Medical Officer once a fortnight. Those in attendance at the School for Partially Sighted children are also examined once a year at least by the Authority's Consultant Ophthalmologist.

The number of children examined at routine and special examinations during 1935 is given below.

(1) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of children examined in 1935 :

Entrants (5—6 years)	1,756
Intermediates (8—9 years)	1,970
Leavers (12 —13 years)	1,923
Total	5,649

(2) OTHER INSPECTIONS:

Number of Special Inspections	5,335
„ „ Re-inspections	1,936
Total	13,321

“ Other Inspections ” consist of inspections of children who have been referred to the clinic by parents, teachers, school attendance officers, health visitors, and others. The annual routine inspections at the special schools are included under special inspections and not under routine inspections.

The number of special inspections was considerably lower during the year than in 1934.

The examinations made by the Assistant School Medical Officers in connection with the special surveys regarding nutrition, referred to in the following paragraph, are not included in the number of medical inspections given in the above table.

Findings of Medical Inspections.

NUTRITION.

In order to discover the under-nourished children, two surveys of the elementary schools were made during 1935. The visits were made by the Assistant School Medical Officers in April and October, with the following results :—

	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.
Approximate number of children examined	17,600	17,600
Number found under-nourished	1,018	1,228
Percentage under-nourished	5.7	7.0
Number supplied with free milk on income basis	605	735

The children found to be under-nourished were selected on clinical grounds as described in the report for 1934, and not merely by a review of weights and heights.

All were recommended for a supply of free milk, and a certain number for free meals as well.

It should be mentioned that a large number of parents did not take advantage of the Authority's scheme. At the first inspection, 320, and at the second inspection, 366 parents did not avail themselves of the Authority's offer of free milk.

The number of cases in which a supply of free milk was not granted on account of the parents' income being above the scale was 93 at the first survey, and 127 at the second.

UNCLEANLINESS.

Two surveys were carried out by the school nurses. At the first survey when all the elementary schools were visited, 6.1 per cent. of the 17,628 children inspected were found to be unclean. On account of shortage of school nursing staff only 8,799 children were examined at the second survey, which was chiefly confined to the poorer schools, the percentage found unclean being 7.5. This represents 1,743 children unclean out of 26,427 examined, or approximately 1 in 15. For 1934 the proportion was 1 in 19, and in 1933 it was 1 in 16.

In all, 28,654 examinations were made of the 26,427 children inspected by the school nurses. An analysis of the surveys showed that three boys departments had no case of uncleanliness, that the

best mixed school had less than one per cent., the best girls' school 1.5 per cent., and the worst department was a girls' school with 37.9 per cent. uncleanness.

The following tables give the figures for both surveys :

FIRST SURVEY.

Departments.	Examined.	Verminous or dirty.	Percentage unclean.
Boys	4,617	91	2.0
Girls	3,897	306	7.8
Juniors and Infants	9,114	684	7.5
Total	17,628	1,081	6.1

SECOND SURVEY.

Departments.	Examined.	Verminous or dirty.	Percentage unclean.
Boys	1,544	21	1.4
Girls	2,106	261	12.4
Juniors and Infants	5,149	380	7.4
Total	8,799	662	7.5

MINOR AILMENTS.

These include such conditions as cuts, bruises, skin diseases, external eye diseases, chilblains, discharging ears, etc.

SKIN DISEASES.

The skin conditions which are most commonly presented at the school clinic are impetigo, septic sore, scabies, and ringworm.

VISUAL DEFECTS.

756 cases of defective vision and 88 cases of squint were referred for further examination following routine or special inspections.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

This year there was a marked decrease in the incidence of conjunctivitis. These cases were found mainly at special inspections and numbered 114, this being 73 cases less than in 1934. Other eye diseases treated at the clinic were blepharitis, corneal ulcers, keratitis, and hordeolum.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

There was once again a marked decrease in the number of children suffering from abnormality of the nose and throat. At routine inspections the number of children found with such defects, which required treatment, was 9.4 per cent. of the children examined, as compared with 10.6 per cent. in 1934.

The number found at routine and special inspections was as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis only	932
Adenoids only	70
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	555
Other conditions	41

Of the total, 933 were referred for treatment, and 665 for further observation.

Operative treatment is advised where the condition is likely to be injurious to health : in cases of pharyngeal obstruction, recurrent tonsillitis, deafness and otorrhoea, obviously diseased tonsils causing systemic disturbances, nasal catarrh with mouth breathing, and in some cases of neurosis of obscure origin.

The arrangements for treatment are satisfactory. The children are admitted to Harton Hospital on the night prior to operation and are discharged in most instances two days later. Follow-up visits are paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the children who are re-examined at the school clinic on the eighth day after the operation.

In a few cases the more complicated operation by dissection is performed with satisfactory results.

EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.

In 1935 there were 325 children discovered to have defective hearing, this being 18 less than in 1934. Those suffering from otitis media numbered 223, and those with various other ear diseases 45.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The number of children found at routine medical inspections to have dental defects was again less than in previous years. Of 5,649 children examined, 2,852 or 50 per cent. were suffering from defects. The percentage in 1934 was 55.

CRIPPLING DEFECTS (excluding active tuberculosis).

There are 50 crippled children of school age in the borough, four of whom are at no school or institution, four are in residential schools for crippled children, and one is in an institution other than a school. The remainder are able to attend elementary schools.

The number of children suffering from crippling defects has diminished. This is in part due to a review of the definition of a crippled child. Defects which do not prevent the child from receiving proper benefit from instruction in school are no longer included in this category. They are, of course, included under other appropriate headings.

The reduction is also partly due to a decrease in the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1935, 54 children were referred by the School Medical Officers for examination by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, as compared with 50 in the previous year. Of these 25 were proved to be suffering from tuberculosis (pulmonary, 7 ; non-pulmonary, 18).

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis among children of school age, as revealed by notifications received by the Medical Officer of Health, or otherwise ascertained :—

Age-Group.	1935.		1934.	
	Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5—10 years	2	8	11	14
10—15 years	4	6	9	12
Total	20		46	
	Non-Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5—10 years	15	17	23	13
10—15 years	9	14	14	13
Total	55		63	

It will be seen from the above that there is a welcome decrease in both forms of tuberculosis.

PREVIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the children examined at routine inspections in 1935,

43.0	per cent.	had previously had	measles.
21.1	„	„	whooping cough.
14.6	„	„	chickenpox.
3.1	„	„	scarlet fever.
0.5	„	„	diphtheria.

VACCINATION.

45 per cent. of the children examined were found to be unvaccinated.

Following-up.

The Health Visitors paid 1,059 visits to the homes of school children for the purpose of ascertaining whether the necessary treatment was being obtained; 307 visits in connection with uncleanliness; 706 visits after surgical and dental treatment; 29 in connection with orthopaedic cases; 347 regarding mentally defective children; and 73 visits for other miscellaneous purposes in connection with the school medical service. In addition 524 visits were paid to the schools in connection with routine medical inspection, cleanliness surveys, and special enquiries. These visits are in addition to the visits paid to the homes regarding tuberculosis, infant welfare and infectious diseases.

The health visitors attended 418 sessions at general school clinics, 53 sessions at dental clinics, and 85 sessions at eye refraction clinics, apart from the attendances at child welfare and tuberculosis clinics.

A female dental attendant also assists the dental surgeons at the dental clinic and occasionally at inspections at school.

Medical Treatment.

During the year 6,022 children attended the school clinic; of these 4,586 were treated. The total number of attendances was 18,402. The numbers are somewhat lower than those of 1934. Increase of waiting room, consulting room, and treatment room accommodation will greatly facilitate the work.

SKIN DISEASES.

The numbers of children who received treatment for skin conditions were as follows :—

Impetigo	487
Ringworm (scalp)	91
(body)	16
Scabies	86
Molluscum contagiosum	8
Others	882

There are this year fewer cases of skin disease than in previous years. Difficulty is experienced in having scabies efficiently treated at home, thus prolonging absence from school. It would be a great improvement if it could be arranged to have a cleansing clinic for such cases.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

The most common disease of the eyes of school children is angular conjunctivitis but phlyctenular conjunctivitis and blepharitis are also prevalent. A few cases of corneal ulcers and keratitis are treated each year. These usually attend while still in the early stages and rarely require hospital treatment.

VISION.

There were 663 cases submitted for refraction by the School Medical Officers this year, spectacles being prescribed in 644 of the cases examined.

The number supplied through the Education Authority's scheme was 607, of which 374 were supplied free and the remainder at cost price. The incidence of refractive errors found was :

Hypermetropia	31.8	per cent.
Myopia	7.5	„
Simple hypermetropic astigmatism	9.0	„
Simple myopic astigmatism	3.2	„
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism	34.7	„
Compound myopic astigmatism	11.9	„
Mixed astigmatism	1.9	„

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

During 1935, 249 elementary school children received operative treatment at Harton Hospital, all of whom were cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. In addition, 54 children were treated by other surgeons ; 49 for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and five for enlarged tonsils only.

EAR DISEASE.

Middle ear disease with otorrhoea is a very prevalent condition in children, and is the most common aural condition treated at this clinic. Where the disease is the result of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, every effort is made to have this primary defect treated.

A few cases of external ear diseases were also treated.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

Comment on the work of the school dental service is made in the following report by Mr. F. Innes, L.D.S. :—

“ During the year 1935, routine dental inspections have been carried out at all elementary schools, the Central Schools, St. John's Commercial School, the Open Air School and the School for the Partially Sighted. In the case of the two last named schools, all children attending were inspected irrespective of age, and in the other schools all children were included born in 1921 or later.

18,166 children were inspected and, of this number, 11,954 were in need of dental treatment (65.8 per cent.) 3,935 of these children were treated at the clinic, requiring 5,154 attendances. There were also 92 special cases treated, requiring 206 attendances. The total number of children treated was 4,027, and the number of attendances necessary to complete the treatment was 5,360.

Although there was a slight increase in the percentage of acceptances (33 per cent. against 31 per cent. in the previous year), there is still room for improvement in this respect. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present staff would be inadequate to deal with any substantial rise in the number of acceptances. The percentages from the various schools differed greatly. The lowest was 12 per cent, and the highest (from the Open Air School) was about 50 per cent. It might be mentioned that in one school the percentage of 15 in 1934 increased to 25 per cent. in 1935.

Propaganda regarding care of the teeth is being carried out at the schools by means of leaflets issued by the Dental Board. In November a fortnight's course of lectures with a portable dental exhibit was given to 30 school departments by trained lecturers from the Dental Board.

The general oral condition of the children continues to show a steady improvement, but it is a regrettable fact that there are still children who go through their entire school life without having

dental treatment, in spite of the fact that the need has been pointed out to them whenever necessary, in some cases every year.

There has been a welcome, although small, reduction in the number of permanent teeth extracted, and I am pleased to say that there has been a corresponding increase in the number of fillings completed.

I would point out that all the teeth extracted have not been carious, but some have been necessary on account of an overcrowded condition in the mouth.

I have found from examination of the dental cards, that where treatment has been refused three times in succession, it almost invariably means that the child will never put in an appearance for treatment, as long as there is an absence of pain.

In future, therefore, when treatment has been refused twice after the usual dental inspections, a special letter is being sent to the parents pointing out the urgent need for treatment, and stating that after the third refusal the child will be omitted from future inspections. These children will be treated at the clinic on the parents' application, and will be reinstated to the routine dental inspections if the parents so desire."

CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

During the year 24 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Department at the local general hospital for opinion and treatment. The following is a brief summary of the cases :—

7 were deformities due to rickets—one was declared unfit for surgical measures on account of ill-health ; the others were referred for operation or out-patient treatment.

2 children had spinal curvature—massage and exercises were recommended.

In one case no treatment was thought to be necessary. This was a girl suffering from achondroplasia.

Two were disabled as a result of infantile paralysis—massage and electric therapy were advised with possible operation later.

One child with tuberculosis of the knee joint was admitted to hospital ; another with a deformity caused by tuberculosis of the hip was treated as an out-patient.

Six various cases of paralysis included the following : a toxic neuritis following pneumonia, a facial paralysis, a birth palsy, a crutch palsy, paralysis following debility and myositis, and paralysis associated with fits. All were referred for electric treatment and massage.

The remaining four cases, viz. :—one case each of talipes, flatfoot, hypospadias and torticollis, were dealt with by operation.

In addition to the above, six children referred in previous years, continued treatment at the Ingham Infirmary under the Authority's scheme, while nine children received orthopaedic treatment elsewhere. Five of the latter received appliances at the cost of the Authority.

Under the Education Authority's Orthopaedic Scheme four children were submitted to operation. 569 attendances were made at the out-patients department and 451 in-patient days were spent by the children in hospital, while three children had special appliances or surgical boots supplied.

The use of an ambulance is at the disposal of cripples receiving attention in hospitals outside the borough.

HEART DISEASE.

Several children affected with heart trouble received attention at the general school clinic. One case was sent to hospital, while several others were excluded from school for long periods. Those children who were well enough to attend school were specially advised as to exercises and games.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY THERAPY.

15 children of school age were referred by the School Medical Officer for artificial light treatment at Harton Hospital during 1935—two for alopecia areata, one for lupus, one for slight talipes, one for rickets, and the remainder for general conditions, such as anaemia, debility, or bronchitis.

In addition, 7 children referred in previous years continued treatment, the 22 cases making a total of 616 attendances during the year.

OTHER DEFECTS.

The other defects which were treated are summarised below :—

Disease or Defect.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other- wise.	Total.
Lung disease (not tuberculous)	671	..	671
Anaemia and debility	632	..	632
Acute infectious diseases	20	..	20
Enlarged glands	63	..	63
Enteritis	27	1	28
Gastritis	4	..	4
Rheumatism	112	..	112
Diseases of nervous system	76	..	76
Other defects and diseases	359	15	374
Total	1,964	16	1,980

Treatment of Uncleanliness.

The work of the school nurses in cleanliness surveys is summarised in table 6., page 36, and reference is also made to the subject on page 8. Children who require cleansing on account of their verminous condition are taken by one of the school nurses to the discharge block of the Deans Hospital and treated. At the same time their clothing is disinfected under steam pressure and dried.

These measures are only resorted to when all other means have failed.

No children were compulsorily cleansed and no legal proceedings taken on that account during 1935. In only two cases was it necessary to serve notice on parents under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921. The school nurses paid 307 visits to parents regarding the uncleanly state of their children at school.

Infectious Diseases.

The increased prevalence of scarlet fever in 1934 continued into 1935. Although the incidence of the disease diminished somewhat from May to August, it afterwards increased considerably. A total of 480 cases, at all ages, occurred during the year.

Diphtheria also occurred with greater frequency than usual. The total of 98 cases at all ages is still a comparatively low figure.

Measles and whooping cough were moderate in incidence, but chickenpox was fairly prevalent from April onwards, while mumps showed a decided increase towards the end of the year.

Influenza and the common cold accounted for many cases in the early part of the year. In the last week in March, 359 absentees were reported from the schools as suffering from influenza or colds.

No class or department was closed at any time during 1935 on account of infectious disease, and no certificates were issued by the School Medical Officer under the Board's attendance instructions.

Provision of Meals.

At the nutrition surveys all the children in receipt of free meals are inspected, and extra nourishment is advised where necessary.

It was noticed that a number of children of known necessitous circumstances, who had been recommended for free meals, were not attending the free meal centres, although their nutrition was subnormal. Such indifference on the part of the parents is unjustifiable.

During 1935 the total number of meals supplied was 392,031 at a cost of £7,350 11s. 7½d.; the number of children supplied at the eight centres being 2,277. In 1934, 2,784 children were supplied with 418,468 meals, at a cost of £7,846 5s. 6d.

Provision of Milk.

As a result of routine inspections and the special surveys, 1,281 elementary school children were provided with free milk, at a cost of £270 19s. 8d., representing 5,419 gallons. In addition, one secondary school child and 25 boys in attendance at the Junior Instruction Centre were also supplied, the extra cost being £7 16s. 6d.

Approximately 6,600 children received milk under the Milk Marketing Board's scheme of part payment.

School Baths.

At one elementary school bathing arrangements are provided, and at the High School the scholars have the use of shower baths after games. During the year school children made 59,429 attendances at the Derby Street Public Baths (boys 45,910 and girls 13,519) under the Education Authority's instructors.

The number of certificates gained during the year was as follows :—

Elementary Schools	1,358
Secondary Schools	142
Junior Instruction Centre	19

318 Medallions and 267 Intermediate Certificates were awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society.

Co-operation of Parents.

Parents were present at 83 per cent. of the inspections at routine medical examinations.

There were nine objections to medical examinations, all of which were from secondary schools.

Of the children examined at the school clinic during the year it may be of interest to note that 33 per cent. were brought or sent by parents and 65 per cent. came on notes from head teachers. Probably in many of the latter category the parents had previously notified the teacher of their desire for the child to be sent to the clinic.

The following is a statement of the amounts contributed at the various clinics in accordance with the scale of charges approved by the Board of Education :

	£	s.	d.
Eye clinic	15	14	3
Surgical clinic	22	2	6
Dental clinic	110	16	11
General clinic	14	1	5
Total	£162	15	1

In 1934 the total amount contributed was £170 5s. 6d.

Co-operation of Teachers and Attendance Officers.

As in previous years the teachers and attendance officers rendered valuable services. It is a pleasure to refer to their willing co-operation. A reference to their interest in the work of special examination is made in the preceding paragraph.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

SHOELESS CHILDREN'S FUND.—The Honorary Secretary, Chief Constable Wilkie, informs me that 5,070 children were supplied with boots and stockings during 1935.

POOR CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—Through this organisation 40 children were given the benefit of a holiday in the country.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The assistance given by the inspector for the N.S.P.C.C. in the four cases referred to him is gratefully acknowledged.

BLIND, DEAF AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Such exceptional children are referred to in Table 3—the Board of Education form 8.c.M. (pages 31 and 32).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

During 1935, 79 children were examined from the point of view of mental deficiency, and were certified as under :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Normal (average mentality)	2	1	3
Backward (delinquent)	1	..	1
Inconclusive (to be re-examined)	..	1	1
Dull or backward	15	31	46
Partially deaf and dumb	..	1	1
Feeble minded :—			
For day school	9	6	15
For residential school	2	1	3
Ineducable (to be notified to Local Control Authority)	4	4	8
Imbecile	1	..	1
Idiot	..	..	..
Total	*34	45	79

* Includes five re-examined from 1934.

There were also reported informally to the Local Control Authority two children (one boy and one girl) under 7 years of age, who were feeble-minded and ineducable.

Seven children certified as feeble-minded in previous years were re-examined in 1935. In three of the cases (2 boys and one girl) the certificate of mental deficiency was cancelled.

A blind mentally defective girl at the Ellen Terry Home was also notified to the Local Control Authority as incapable of receiving further benefit from instruction at the school.

The 33 children at Prudhoe Residential School were re-examined—one boy and one girl were notified to the Local Control Authority as requiring further control on attaining the age of 16, and one as incapable of receiving further benefit from instruction in the special school. The certificate of mental deficiency with regard to another scholar, who had considerably improved, was cancelled.

At the end of 1935 there were ascertained 134 educable feeble-minded children, as under :

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
At certified residential schools for mentally defective.....	23	10	33
*At public elementary schools	53	27	80
At other institutions	2	..	2
At no school or institution	9	10	19

* Includes three boys and one girl at the Open Air School. The two boys at other institutions are attending the Juvenile Instruction Centre.

Of the 19 children not at any school or institution, three boys and two girls, over 14 years of age, are working.

Accommodation will soon be available for educable mentally defectives at a special day school. It is expected that the High School building will be reconstructed and available for this purpose at the end of 1936.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Towards the end of 1935, there were 46 pupils in attendance at the School for Partially Sighted Children. They are grouped as follows, according to their visual defects :—

Highly myopic	16
Cataracts	7
Nystagmus	7
Corneal opacities following ulcer	5
Opacities from keratitis	3
Changes of the choroid	2
Congenital ptosis	1
Optic nerve atrophy	1
Coloboma of iris and choroid	2
Plastic uveitis	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1

Mr. Gowans, the Consultant Ophthalmologist, examined the pupils at the school in November. In addition to a report on each pupil individually, his general report was as follows :—

“ I am pleased to be able to report that my recent inspection of the School for Partially Sighted was in every way entirely satisfactory. There was no case that had got worse since my last inspection and the majority had considerably improved. This reflects great credit to Dr. Levy who has so skilfully looked after the children and to Mrs. Sinclair whose kindness and interest to her charges is well reflected in their happy and healthy appearance.”

SPEECH TRAINING CLASS.

A special class of instruction for stammering children was commenced on the 16th of September, 1935, at Wesley Street, in the former clinic premises, adjoining Ocean Road school.

The room chosen is suitable in so far that it is airy, privacy and quietness are assured, and the floor space is large enough for ten children to lie with arms outstretched and untouching—as required for certain exercises.

The children selected are over 11 years old ; those expected to leave school shortly are given preference. The intellect of the child is enquired into, as mentally defective or very backward stammerers are unable to benefit from this form of education.

There are ten children in a class. They are examined at the beginning of the course by the School Medical Officer, who also sees them before they leave, and reports on their progress.

The course lasts eight weeks, and may be divided as follows :—

1st and 2nd weeks.—Dumb period. Berquand vocal exercises and breathing exercises taught.

3rd and 4th weeks.—Slow drawl is taught.

5th and 6th weeks.—Rhythm period. Berquand exercises and drawl quickened. Tongue twisters and games are taken after the morning interval. Small debates are introduced to give practice in spontaneous answering.

7th and 8th weeks.—The children are brought as near as possible to normal speech without entirely eradicating the drawl.

After leaving the class the pupils return each Saturday for a refresher course.

In 1935 only one course was possible, but the results were very encouraging, and the teacher in charge, Miss Russell, is certainly to be complimented on the excellent results.

Ten boys, whose ages varied from 11 to 14, had stammering defects to a marked degree ; nine were regarded as very severe, and one as severe. Two were left-handed.

At the end of the term, six were classified as apparently cured, *i.e.*, their speech betrayed no evidence of any hesitation as shown in reading, recitation and normal conversation. The other four were judged to be much improved, but liable to occasional difficulty, especially when excited.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

During 1935, 71 pupils were admitted to this school. They are classified as follows, according to the physical defect :

Bronchitis	24
Debility.....	19
Anaemia	10
Malnutrition	3
Rickets	2
Healed tuberculosis.....	7
Epilepsy	1
Chronic blepharitis	2
Cripples	2
Cretin	1

The majority of these were discovered at special inspections ; in other words they had attended the general clinic to have advice or treatment for their disability. A large number at the age of 10 or 11 years had had no previous education.

Of those who left during the year, 42 were declared fit to leave, 4 left the district, 7 were admitted to sanatorium or hospital, 7 were found unsuitable, 1 boy who had been previously certified feeble-minded was sent to an appropriate residential school, 3 children were replaced by others on account of unsatisfactory attendance, and one girl attended only two weeks.

Of those considered suitable to be discharged, ten children gained from 4 to 11 lbs., 23 gained from 11 to 20 lbs., seven from 21 to 30 lbs., and two over 30 lbs.

Four children had been in attendance from 10 to 11 months ten from one to two years, eight from two to three years, and eleven for three years or longer. This represents an average gain of weight per child of 16.0 lbs. for an average stay of 29.6 months.

In the following table similar findings for the past five years are compared :

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of children certified fit for discharge	24	66	59	57	42
Average stay per child (in months)	40.0	32.1	25.3	29.8	29.6
Average gain per child (in lbs.)	23.6	20.2	15.3	19.0	16.0
Estimated annual average gain (in lbs.)	7.00	7.55	7.23	7.66	6.55

The decrease in the average gain for this year may be well explained by the poorer class of child in attendance, although the inclement weather especially in the last four months of the year may also be a contributory cause.

Regarding the type of child and the size of the classes, the head teacher makes the following observations :

“ The children now coming to this school are very backward. In several cases at 11 years they have not done any school work at all. I have need of a small class of about 30 to deal with these children until they can do a little reading and arithmetic. I think all our classes are too large for the very backward children who now come here. With 176 on the books and 71 new admissions, our teachers have to deal with from 60 to 70 different children in every school year. This is much more difficult than the class in an ordinary school which remains the same for 12 months.”

The average attendance for 1935 was 151, the percentage average attendance being 86.2. This is slightly better than the previous year.

The school remains singularly free from infectious disease ; in all, three cases of chickenpox and one case of scarlet fever occurred ; all were contracted during school holidays.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

During September, a camp on rather a large scale was arranged by the Education Authority, in co-operation with the National Council for Social Service. The site chosen was situated near Seaham Harbour and 320 boys, over 12 years of age, representative of every senior school in the borough, and 11 members of the teaching staff, spent an enjoyable fortnight there.

Sports and entertainments were arranged and it is reported that almost without exception every boy gained in weight.

In future, it is hoped to arrange a camp for girls as well.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

One of the buildings of Cleadon Cottage Homes was utilised as a convalescent home during the year by children suffering from such defects as rheumatism, chorea, heart trouble, debility after long or severe illness, and marked cases of malnutrition. 45 school children were sent there during 1935, and it is certainly unfortunate that 15 of these only stayed a few days, being unable to settle in the unaccustomed surroundings.

The average stay of those discharged was 62 days, but if those who were in residence less than a fortnight are excluded, the average was 83 days.

The average number of children in the home daily was eleven. In all, the children were in the home a total of 3,917 days.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, ETC.

The methods of dealing with blind persons are given in last year's report.

At the end of 1935, 14 blind persons (eight young men and six young women) were under training; 13 at the South Shields Institute for the Blind, and one at the Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In two cases the course of training was terminated by the Local Education Authority during the year; one, a young woman who had been receiving training in knitting and chair caning—because she had made no progress, did not appear to have any interest in her training, and because of continued absence from the Institution and her unsatisfactory general health. The other was a youth who had been under training from 1928 to 1935, but had proved unsatisfactory.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Secondary Schools—2, viz. :—Westoe School (mixed) and the High School (for boys only). Both are provided by the Education Authority.

Number of pupils on the registers at the end of 1935	877
Average attendance	796
Percentage average attendance	95.4

No changes were made in the routine inspections, following-up of defects, and arrangements for treatment. At the routine examinations, apart from defective vision and dental caries, few defects were discovered. The high standard of health of the pupils is reflected in the following figures regarding the nutrition of children in attendance at secondary schools :

Nutrition.	No. of pupils examined.	Percentage.
(a) Excellent	329	44.5
(b) Normal	407	55.0
(c) Slightly subnormal	4	0.5
(d) Bad	Nil.	..
Total	740	100.0

12 pupils were treated at the dental clinic and 23 had spectacles prescribed at the eye clinic.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year a representative of the Dental Board visited certain of the elementary schools and gave a series of talks and lectures. The dangers of dental caries were emphasized and the need for early treatment pointed out. The Dental Board's leaflets are also extensively used. It is hoped that by such means there will be an increase in the number of children for appropriate conservative treatment either by private dental surgeons or at the clinics.

The issue of "Better Health" was continued during 1935. Articles contributed by medical members of the Health Department included such subjects as:—"Deafness," "Sleep," "Fresh Air and Sunshine," "Noise," "Games and Exercise," "Skin Diseases in Children," and "Medical Inspection of School Children."

Posters were exhibited on Empire Marketing Board frames depicting the advantages of cleanliness, sound teeth, fresh air, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARSHIP OR SPECIAL PLACE CANDIDATES.

71 candidates were inspected, the defects observed being :

Squint	1
Carious teeth	14
Defective vision	8
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	1
Chronic tonsillitis	2
Defective hearing due to wax	1
Blepharitis	1

The defects were brought to the notice of the parents and where necessary treatment was advised or arranged.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOR THE STAGE.

51 children who required certificates for stage performances were examined ; all were granted the necessary certificates according to the requirements of the Board of Education. As some of these children were examined on more than one occasion, actually 68 certificates were issued.

DEATHS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following is a statement of the causes of death, during 1935, of children of school age :

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	2
Diphtheria	1	1	5	..	7
Influenza	1	..	1	..	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	2	4	6
Tuberculous meningitis	4	2	2	..	8
Intestinal tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	1
Generalised tuberculosis	1	..	1	..	2
Cancer	..	1	..	..	1
Rheumatic fever	..	..	1	..	1
Anaemia	..	1	..	..	1
Epilepsy	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral tumour	..	1	1	..	2
Valvular disease of heart	1	..	1	1	3
Lobar pneumonia	..	1	..	..	1
Pleurisy	..	1	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	2	2
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	1
Congenital defects	..	..	2	..	2
Accidental fall	1	..	..	..	1
Road accidents	..	2	..	..	2
Total	12	11	17	7	47

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

**TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.**

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	<i>Elementary.</i>	<i>Higher.</i>
Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—		
Entrants	1,756	740
Second Age Group (Intermediates) ..	1,970	
Third Age Group (Leavers)	1,923	
Total	5,649	740
Number of other Routine Inspections.....	..	..
Grand Total.....	5,649	740

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections.....	5,335	..
Number of Re-Inspections	7,986	..
Total	13,321	..

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

	<i>Elementary.</i>	<i>Higher.</i>
Prescribed Groups :		
Entrants	218	35
Second Age Group	389	
Third Age Group.....	369	
Total	976	35
Other Routine Inspections	..	..
Grand Total.....	976	35

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE 2.—(A.) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Re- quiring treat- ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment.		Re- quiring treat- ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment.	
		El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Skin	{ Ringworm :—								
	Scalp	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
	Body	1	..	1	..	16	..	..	..
	{ Scabies	4	..	1	..	84	..	..	..
	Impetigo	5	..	10	..	480	..	..	..
	{ Other diseases (non- tuberculous)	2	..	45	6	1052	..	..	..
Eye.	{ Blepharitis	6	..	56	2	78	..	..	..
	Conjunctivitis	..	..	2	..	114	..	..	..
	Keratitis	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	{ Corneal opacities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other conditions	..	..	1	..	56	..	..	..
	{ Defective vision (ex- cluding squint)	414	28	676	76	342	..	..	..
	{ Squint	36	1	80	2	52	..	..	..
Ear.	{ Defective hearing	..	..	319	8	6	..	..	..
	Otitis media	..	..	75	..	148	..	..	..
	{ Other ear diseases.....	2	..	13	2	30	..	..	..
Nose and Throat.	{ Chronic tonsillitis only	100	5	590	52	242	..	..	..
	Adenoids only	8	..	54	..	8	..	..	..
	{ Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	417	3	..	..	138	..	..	..
	{ Other conditions.....	8	..	21	2	12	..	..	..
Enlarged cervical glands (non- tuberculous)		..	..	291	1	76	..	..	..
Defective speech		..	..	84	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2 (A.)—CONTINUED.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Re- quiring treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment.		Re- quiring treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment.		El.	Hr.
		El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Heart and Circu- lation	Heart Disease :—								
	Organic	1	1	12	5	7	..	..	..
	Functional	..	..	31	6	..	..	..	..
	Anaemia	6	..	179	19	625	..	..	..
Lungs.	Bronchitis	5	..	133	3	644	..	..	..
	Other non-tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
Tuber- culosis.	Pulmonary :—								
	Definite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspected	1	..	3	..	27	..	..	..
	Non-pulmonary :—								
	Glands.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Skin	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nervous System.	Other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Epilepsy	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..
	Chorea.....	2	1	1	..	58	..	..	..
Deform- ities.	Other conditions	..	..	6	..	15	..	..	..
	Rickets	1	..	67	..	7	..	..	..
	Spinal curvature	..	..	42	19	..	..	..	..
Other defects and diseases (ex- cluding uncleanliness and dental diseases)		..	..	49	1	19	..	..	..
Total		1022	39	2919	218	5188	..	57	..

TABLE 2.—(B.) CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

ELEMENTARY.									
Age-groups.	No. of Children inspected.	A. (Excel- lent.)		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub- normal).		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1,756	281	16.0	1,280	72.9	190	10.8	5	0.3
Second Age-group	1,970	349	17.7	1,332	67.6	281	14.3	8	0.4
Third Age-group ..	1,923	407	21.2	1,287	66.9	226	11.7	3	0.2
Other Routine Insp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,649	1,037	18.4	3,899	69.0	697	12.3	16	0.3
HIGHER.									
	740	329	44.5	407	55.0	4	0.5	..	..

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1935.

BLIND CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Blind.....	7
At Public Elementary Schools	..
At Other Institutions.....	..
At no School or Institution	..
Total	7

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	..
„ „ „ Partially Sighted	48
„ Public Elementary Schools	1
„ Other Institutions.....	..
„ no School or Institution	1
Total	50

DEAF CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.....	8
„ Public Elementary Schools.....	..
„ Other Institutions.....	..
„ no School or Institution	..
Total	8

TABLE 3.—CONTINUED.

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	..
„ „ „ „ Partially Deaf	..
„ Public Elementary Schools.....	5
„ Other Institutions.....	..
„ no School or Institution	2
	—
Total	7
	==

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	33
„ Public Elementary Schools.....	79
„ Other Institutions.....	2
„ no School or Institution	19
	—
Total	133
	==

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN (Severe Epilepsy)—

At Certified Special Schools	..
„ Public Elementary Schools.....	4
„ Other Institutions.....	..
„ no School or Institution	2
	—
Total	6
	==

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN :

	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Element'ry Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Insti- tution.	Total.
A. Tuberculous children :					
I. — Children suffering from Pulm. Tuberc.....	3	4	21	38	66
II. — Children suffering from Non-Pulm. Tuberc.	10	113	22	45	190
B.—Delicate Children	156	151	1	17	325
C.—Crippled Children.....	4	41	1	4	50
D.—Children with Heart Disease	1	12	..	..	13

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS :

Mental defect and active tuberculosis : 1 at Certified Special School.

**TABLE 4.—TREATMENT TABLES FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1935.**

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

(Excluding Uncleanliness).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—			
Ringworm : Scalp (i.) X-Ray treatment	..	..	..
(ii.) Other..	91	..	91
Body	16	..	16
Scabies	86	..	86
Impetigo	487	..	487
Other skin diseases	890	..	890
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	199	..	199
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	181	..	181
MISCELLANEOUS, (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	170	9	179
TOTAL	2,120	9	2,129

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

Nil.

TABLE 4.—CONTINUED.
GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as
Minor Ailments—Group I.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects dealt with.					
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.		Total.	
	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	663	23	..	..	663	23
Other defect or disease of the eyes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	663	23	..	..	663	23
No. of Children for whom spectacles were—						
(a) Prescribed	644	23	..	..	644	23
(b) Obtained.....	607	19	..	..	607	19

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

Number of Children—	<i>Elementary.</i>				<i>Higher.</i>			
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)
(1) Received operative treatment :—								
(a) Under the Authority's scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.....	..	..	249	..	..	..	..	..
(b) By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme	5	..	49	..	..	..	1	..
Total	5	..	298	..	..	..	1	..
(2) Received other forms of treatment	6				..			
Total number treated	309				1			

NOTE.—(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of Children treated—

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme :

(a)	Residential treatment with education	2
(b)	" " without education	5
(c)	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	27*

(2) Otherwise :

(a)	Residential treatment with education	..
(b)	" " without education	2
(c)	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	6

Total number treated—38†

=

*Includes one child from a Higher School.

†Some of the children are recorded in more than one of the above categories.

TABLE 5.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist :—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Routine.</i>	<i>Specials.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 5	11	37	48
5	1,392	4	1,396
6	1,624	2	1,626
7	1,818	2	1,820
8	1,856	1	1,857
9	2,050	3	2,053
10	2,044	11	2,055
11	2,130	5	2,135
12	2,168	7	2,175
13	2,096	7	2,103
14	965	30	995
15	12	16	28
Total	18,166	125	18,291

(2) Number found to require treatment

11,954 124 12,078

(3) Number actually treated (by School Dentist)

3,935 92 4,027

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment

5,154 206 5,360

TABLE 5—CONTINUED.

(5) Fillings :—Permanent teeth..	1,530	77	1,607
Temporary teeth	12	22	34
(6) Extractions—Permanent teeth	1,707	99	1,806
Temporary teeth	8,813	245	9,058
(7) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	172	22	194
(8) Other operations :—			
Permanent teeth.....	260	24	284
Temporary teeth.....	..	..	..
(9) Half-days devoted to—			
Inspection, 146 ; Treatment, 607. Total, 753.			

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

12 pupils made 21 attendances at the Dental Clinic. All were treated.

The treatment comprised : 25 extractions (8 temporary teeth, 17 permanent teeth) and 11 fillings (all permanent teeth).

TABLE 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

	<i>First Survey.</i>	<i>Second. Survey.</i>
(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses for cleanliness surveys	5	5
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses :—		
(a) Children examined	17,628	8,799
(b) Examinations made	18,944	9,710
(iii.) No. of individual children found unclean	1,081	662
(iv.) No. of children cleansed under arrange- ments made by the Local Education Authority	Nil.	
(v.) No. of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.	
(b) Under the School Attend- ance Byelaws	Nil.	

